that if we are going to omit those items a great many others ought to go out for the same reasona."

Mr. Horr, another member of the committee, declared half seriously that he was in favor of getting up a kiver and Harbor bill, omitting Hell Gate and other works of that sort, and making appropriations for those places where it would be appreciated. This half joke was inspired by a serious feeling, which is yearly gaining strength in the House—jealousy of the East on the part of the Representatives from the West and South.

THE MICHIGAN SENATORSHIP.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- With perhaps a single exception the Michigan Representatives regard the action of the Republican members of the Michigan Legislature last night as a strong indication a long and stormy struggle over Senatorship and the probable defeat of Senator Ferry at last. These Representatives think that the 46 votes which Mr. Ferry received in the caucus of last night, which only fifty-six of the eighty-one Republican members could be induced to attend, are more than he can depend upon after the first ballot in the Legislature. Estimates of his actual staying strength vary from 34 to 39 votes-41 being a majority of the total Republican vote.

Messrs. Hoar, Willits and others think that the action of Ferry and his friends in forcing a cancus so early was extremely injudicious, because it will be regarded by many members of the Legislature, who might otherwise be induced to support Mr. Ferry, as another exhibition of bossism, something which the Michigan Republicans are in no humor to tolerate. Mr. Horr said this afternoon: Ferry had been contented to wait a week or

Ferry had been contented to wait a week or ten days and had expressed a desire rather than otherwise for a delay long enough to allow full conference and discussion, he would have gained by it in my opinion. It looks now as though he has made a serious, if not a fatal. blunder."

Mr. Horr has just returned from a visit to his home in Michigan and he says that the feeling toward Mr. Ferry is much less favorable than it was six weeks, ago. He says that this change of sentiment is general, so far as he had an opportunity to observe.

Information has been received here that the Democratic and Greenback members of the Michigan Legislature held a caucus this forenoon and agreed to act together on all questions of party policy, which will, of course, affect the Senatorial succession.

MAHONE AND THE PRESIDENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- " What is the news?" asked Senator Mahone of an acquaintance whom he met in the cloak room of the Senate to-day. The most important news," was the reply, " is a report that you and the President have bad a fall ing-out. It is said that General Grant and yourself called upon the President together in respect to the appointment of Colonel Mosby to a Virginia Judgeship-General Grant to urge it, and you to oppose it; and that you went away in high dudgeon, because you were overruled."

The Senator's eye twinkled as he replied, "Yes, I likeed him well. Have you seen him? Both eyes are bulging out, and several of his limbs are dislocated. I left him for dead on the field." Lighting a cigar, the Senator continued in a changed tone, 'I have been a newspaper man. I've been at editor and a correspondent, but in all my expericuce I have never been able to find out motive there could be for such motive there could be for such abominable lying. I have seen the story you refer to. Two or three men have asked me about it to-day. I told them that I had no recollection of having seen General Grant for a year, nor of having visited the President slace the election. I knew nothing about the appointment of Mosby whatever."

PRAYING TO BE REIMBURSED. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- It is understood that Representative Curtin will introduce in the House on Monday a memorial from the stockholders of the Philadelphia Contennial Exhibition, praying that they be reimbursed by the Government for their expenditures. The amount required is about \$1,700,000, which was the deficiency remaining after the property of the association had been

The memorial is accompanied by circular letters of approval, signed by many of the leading bankers and business men of New-York, and by petitions signed by hundreds of the leading business houses in New-York and other cities of the Atlantic scaboard. Resolutions passed by the Legislatures of New-Hampshire and New-Jersey upon the subject also accompany the memorial. It is urged in its support that the benefits derived from the Exhibition were reaped by the whole country and that the Government itself was a beneficiary by the gift of articles sent from abroad for exhibition and by the payment of the duties upo articles brought for exhibition and afterwards sold, articles brought for exhibition and afterwards to an extent far beyond the sum asked for. Ut these circumstances it is represented as unjustice to be born allow the expense of the enterprise to be borne by the men who had the enterprise and sngarity to devise it, and the energy to make it a brilliant

ABOUT AMERICAN CATTLE DISEASES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The Board of medical and scientific experts of the Agricultural Department, who have been engaged in investigating epidemic diseases among domesticated animals of the United States, are preparing their report to Commissioner Loring. They have devoted special attention to epidemic disease among cattle. They have been successful in developing important facts relative to the discase peculiar to the cattle of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States known as splenie or Spanish fever, but more commonly known as Texas cattle fever. The Board finds that the propagation of the disease occurs only in the summer and early autumn and hardly ever occurs after a heavy frost. The last case reported was on November 30. No cases are reported as existing at the present time. The report of the Treasury Cattle Commission was sent to the House to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury. In discussing the conditions requisite to secure the admisgion of American cattle to Great Britain the report con cludes that "it is vain to hope that England will remov the restrictions imposed so long as we fail to show that the last vestige of infection has been wiped out from our land"; and further, "that nothing short of the absolute and undenlable extinction of this disease in the United States will reopen the Eritish market to our live catel and save us those millions that we are now every year prodigally and we might almost say insanely throwing away."

report also discusses the importance of the extin The report also discusses the importance of the extinction of lung plague in America to the home catche in dustry and estimates the present yearly losses from lung plague in the United States at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000 to \$60,000,000 to same rate at \$1,000,000,000. To prevent this loss the Commission estimates the same rate at \$1,000,000,000 to same recommendation. The governing principle in all these recommendation is that the Federal Government shall forbid the movement of store cattle out of any infected State. Territory or district except after a guarantine such as is now imposed on the cattle imported from infected foreign countries.

These report recommends that the Secretary of the Treasury be empowered to order the instant destruction of all cattle or other animals which in quarantine give evidence of dangerous contageous discusse. The report is eigned by James Law, E. F. Thayer and J. H. Sanders.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The examination of General Comstock, President of the Mississippi River Commission, was resimed by the Special Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River this morning. The questions related to the original estimates of ex penses, to the actual expenditure, and to the probable sum necessary for completion. The explanation of the expenditure at Plum Point Reach may stand for all the nts gone over, as they were like in results. The estimates for this point in 1880, when it was determined to begin work on this plan, were that the "Reach"thirty-eight miles in length-would cost \$599,000 and expenses in connection therewith, \$137,000 making \$736,000 for the initial work and probably as

making \$736,000 for the initial work and probably as much more for permanent improvement at that point. General Comptock said that \$1,250,000 had already been expended at Plum Point, and he estimated that \$2,100,000 more would be necessary to complete the work there, which would make \$3,350,000. To this, he said, there would probably have to be added \$1,807,000 to revet the banks.

On being asked the estimate of the Commission to complete the work of improving navigation the entire length of the river in this plan, he said the Commission had estimated that the cost would be \$33,000,000. When asked if he did not believe that this would be as much exceeded when it came to the actual work as had been the case at Plum Point, he said he did not believe the entire river could be improved for less than \$66,000,000. This estimate had no regard to levees. The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

FAVORING SHIPS OF WAR. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- This morning the House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to recom-

the Committee on Appropriations to provide for the construction of the following ships of war: cruising vessel of war of between 5,000 and 6,000 ton displacement, to cost \$2,700,000; one steam vessel of war of not less than 4,000 tons displacement, full steam power and not less than two-thirds sail power, armed power and not less than two-thirds sail power, armset with rifled cannon of great power and with machine gus, to cost \$1.576, 851; three steam cruising vessels of war not less than 2,500 tons displacement each, full steam and not less than two thirds sail power, armed with rifled cannon and machine guns, to cost for all \$1.093,675; despatch boat or clipper, to be armed with breech-loading rifles and revolving machine guns, to cost \$160,000; one cruising torpedo boat, 100 feet long, to cost \$38,000.

il these vessels shall be constructed of steel and provided with deflective steel armor, if in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy it shall be deemed practicable one half of these vessels as far as practicable shall be constructed at may pards, and the rest by contract, awarded after competitive bids.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- In the Star Route trial this morning a good deal of testimony was put in touching the non-delivery of mails at Agate, a little post-office in Colorado. The man who had been postmaster there said that the place contained three or four houses, bu that in the year he was postmaster no mails had ever been sent from or received at Agate, that he had sold no postage stamps, received no pay, and had never had oceasion to use the key of the mail bag. The office had casion to use the key of the mail bag. The office had been established in April, 1880, by the First Assistant Postmaster-General and had been discontinued in April, 1881. Numerous papers from the files of the Post-Office Department were identified and put in evidence. Most of the day was occupied in taking the testimony of carriers and sub-contractors on the route from Puchlo to Rosita, Col., as to distance, character of road, the number of neu and horses necessary and the quantity of mail matter carried.

REASONS FOR DISCHARGING CLERKS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- It is said at the Interior Department that only about fifty of the 800 Pension Office clerks, whose temporary appointments expire within the next two months, will fail of reappoint ment. General inefficiency is alleged as the cause of their failure to secure continuance in office, and it is probable that the persons upon whose recommendation they were appointed will be allowed to designate their

successors. The recent large discharge of employes in the Census Office was caused by falling appropriations, and it is believed that by granting a dedicioney appropriation of \$100,000, which will be requested, Congress will prevent another wholesale discharge, which must otherwise follow.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day :

the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Piplomatic—Gustavus Goward, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Japan.

Army—First Lieutenant O. W. Budd, 4th Cavalry, to be Captain; Second Lieutenants James Flehards, jr., 4th Cavalry, Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cavalry, and Bernard A. Byrne, 6th Infantry, to be First Lieutenants.

Postmaters—Thomas H. Learned, at Pitsaucht, Mass.; John W. Sproul, at Ablington, Mass.; James H. Harris, at Fort Edward, N. Y.; Eochezer W. Khapp, at Walden, N. Y.; Abial M. Condit, at Orange, N. J.; H. W. Bardwell, at Tunhannock, Penn., and others.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the

ollowing nominations: Postmasters—John C. Beall, La Grange, Ga.; Thomas H. Medford, Cambridge, Md.; Thomas H. Learned, Pitts-field, Mass.; Charles F. Scott, Parkersburg, W. Va.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Friday, Jun. 5, 1883. The Controller of the Currency has called for a report

The Control of the National banks at the close of business on Saturday, December 30, 1882.

The President bas approved the act to remove the political disabilities of James I. Waddell, and the acor the relief of Albert Grant, of the District of Colum

The Director of the Mint has prepared a statement that the gain in metallic circulation by coinage and imports in the past six months has been about \$24,500,000 in United States gold coin and about \$14,500,000 in sil-

The Treasury balance, which was \$111,900,000 yester terday, is \$112,725,000 to-day and is expected to con-tinue to increase gradually. The decline on Thursday was due to heavy interest charges amounting to \$7,000,000 which had to be met on January 2. Commissioner McFarland holds that when lands vithin the limits of railroad land grants are covered by filings of record, it should be regarded as prima fact syldence of the exception of the tract from the railroa

The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. Anderson's resolution of inquiry, which calls upon the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the original maps and papers of the Leavenworth, Law-rence and Western (Kausas Pacine) Railroad, with a view to ascertaining if that road is not laying claim to large tracts of land to which it is not entitled.

In response to a House resolution calling for informs ion as to the probable amount of appropriations availble for the improvement of rivers and harnors which

will be on hand at the close of the current fiscal year, the Fresident to-day transmitted a report from the Calef of Engineers estimating the amount at \$5,000,000. The House Committee on War Claims this morning agreed to report with favorable recommendation the hosecrans bill to reimburse the State of California in the Rosecrans but to reimonate the state of the same of \$250,000 for expenditures made by the State on account of Indian wars, with an amendment authorizing the officers of the Treasury to audit and pay the calio.

Mr. Beek this morning reported to the Senate from the Committee on Finance the bill relating to the exportation of tobacco, shuff and eigars in bond free of tax to adjacent foreign territory, with an amendment that the bin shall apply to the exports whether transported by vessel or otherwise. The bill passed the House on Janu-ary 2.

B. H. Campbell, representing a syndicate of Chicago capitalists, is negotiating with the Secretary of the Interior for the lease of a tract of land thirty miles square. embracing about 2,400,000 acres, to the Indian Territory belonging to the Cherokee and Cheyenne Indians. The sompany purpose using the land for grazing cattle, and narree to cut only such tunber as shall be needed to provide posts for the wire fences with which the tract will be inclosed. They offer \$50,0800 a year rental for the land, and the Indians are represented as being anxious to enter into the arrangement.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Washington, Jan. 5 .- Captain Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty as a member of the general court-martial appointed to meet at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, by special orders of December 22, 1882, and Second Lieu tenant Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers, detailed as a member thereof.

The resignations of the following-named conditional eaders, Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, have been accepted by the Secretary of War: William H. Garber, John F. Miller, Douglas H. Kincaid and George H. T. Holloway.

The general court-martial appointed to meet at West Point, New-York, by special orders of December 13,

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect January 25, 1883, has been granted Major Frederick Van Vliet, 10th Cavalry. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Stanton A. Mason, 4th Cavalry, December 13. has been extended one month. Master M. L. Wood. ordered to the Alaska, at the Mare Island, Cal., Navy Vard : Ensigns Walter M. Constant and James H. Sears to the training-ship Portsmouth; Ensign Dewitt Coff nan, to the training-ship New-Hampshire; Naval Cadet Charles A. Doyen, to the Swatara; Gunner George P. Cushman, to the Alaska; Lieutenant Lewis C. Heilmer detached from the training-ship Colorado and ordered to the Portsmouth ; Lieutenant Samuel P. Comley, from the Navy Yard, League Island, and ordered to the Ports nouth ; Midshipmen F. R. Wall and F. R. Brainard, from the New-Hampshire and ordered to the Swatara; Midshipman William E. Sima, from the Colorado and ordered to the Swatara; Gunner William E. Webber, from the Alaska and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon George H. Cooke has been granted six months' leave from the 4th last. A general naval court martial has been ordered to con

A general naval court martial has been ordered to convene at Annapolis, Md., on the 8th inst., for the trial of Sergeant Timothy Shea, of the Marine Corps. The court is composed as follows: Commander Charles D. Sigabe, (president): Captain R. W. Huntington, Marine Corps; Lieutenant Asa Walker, Lieutenant R. G. Peck, Master Charles D. Galloway, First Lieutenant George T. Bates, Marine Corps, and Master F. H. Holmes, with Lieutenant Walter Goodwin, Judge Advocate.

A Naval Examining Board has been ordered to convene at the Washington Navy Yard on the 6th inst. to examine Payamster L. G. Billings for promotion. The Board will be composed of Psy Director T. H. Looker, Pay Inspector Junes Hoy and Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle.

AID FOR THE KINGSTON SUFFERERS.

Leaveraft & Co., treasurers of the fund in ald of the Kingston sufferers, acknowledge the receipt of the following additional subscriptions: E. Treadwell's Son, \$100; Eugene Little, William Lea's Sons, C. S. Tierjens, T. J. Mason & Co., Philadelphia; Charles Prat & Co., Collins & Co., each \$50; Funch, Edye & Co., John Marsh Van Deusen, Holmes Biscuit Co., Thomas R. Har ris, T. P. Howell & Co., J. H. Winchester & Co., C. A. Heuriques, Fairbanks & Co., Ansonia Clock Company Heuriques, Faircanze & Co., Ansonia Cuock Company, and McKesson and Robbins, \$25 cach; James M. Gardiner, Champlin & Standinger, Thompson, Moore & Co., Wait, Creighton & Morrison, Union Stove Works, W. H. Smith & Son, Norfolk, Va., Peters & Calhoun Co., Newrark, N. J.; the Rev. H. S. Jacobs, cash from Mr. Lamb and cash \$10 cach. Western Union Telegraph Company cable message repaid, \$13 50.

"If you don't like my sermons, pray what kind do you like i" said a petulant minister to an over-candid parishloner. "Well," was the reply, "I like the kind that drives a man into the corner of his pew and makes him think the devil is after him. When you preach like that I shall be converted."

THE GOLD AND STOCK COMPANY INVOLVED. AN EFFORT TO HAVE ITS LEASE TO THE WESTERN UNION DECLARED VOID.

Frederick Bill, of Groton, Conn., filed a bill of complaint yesterday in an equity suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Western Winion Telegraph Company and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and Norvin Green, as president of each of the corporations, James O. Green, John Van Horn, William M. Bliss, Edwin D. Morgan, James H. Banker, Augustus Schell, Jay Gould, and Thomas T. Eckert. The complaint sets forth that the complainant has been a stockholder in the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company since 1870, and since 1880 has been] the owner of 275 shares of the capital stock of the company. He brings the suit in his own behalf and also in the behalf of all the other stockholders similarly situated. He says that the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which was organized in 1867, made large profits which were incated in various securities. The individual defend ants were the directors of the company in January, 1882. when the Western Union Telegraph Co., which owned 18,905 shares of the stock of the Gold and Stock Company and had many of the same directors, leased the lines, business and property of the latter company for ninety-nine years. This lease was executed under the law of 1870, which required the assent of three-fifths at the Board of Directors and three-fifths of the stockholders present at the general meeting to any sale or lease The consideration given was an undertaking by the Western Union to pay as rental a sum equivalent to 6 per cent a year upon \$4.894,400 of stock and 7 per cent in-terest on \$434,700 of the bonds of the Gold and Stock Company, making the aggregate amount of annual rental about \$324,000.

The complainant further alleges that the defendants other than the God and Stock Company claim that they have the right to sell and are now selling some of the property transferred under the lease on the ground that lense of personal property for so long a time amounts to a valid sale of the property. Among the property alleged to have been transferred by the lease were various stocks of other companies held by the Gold and tock Telegraph Co. These stock assets are given as \$300,000 of the stock of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company, \$82,666 stock of the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company of Pittsburg, \$287,500 stock of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company of "allfornia, \$95,100 stock of the Telephone and Telegraph California, \$15, 150 stock of the Cappane and Heli Tele-company of Michigan. \$125,000 stock of the Heli Tele-phone Company of Philadelphia, \$1,200,000 stock of the American Speaking Telephone Company, and \$100,000 American Speaking Independs company, and Telegraph Stock of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. The complaint asserts that the marketable value of these stock assets was more than \$3,750,000, and the marketable value of the other property transerred by the least was over \$5,065,000, and the total value of the property was \$3,000,000, and that the gross meome received by the Western Union is largely in ex-cess of the rental paid. It is charged that the least was

meome received by the Western Union is largely in excess of the rental path. It is charged that the leasy was not made for any legal purpose, but the enrich the Western Union Company at the expense of the other stockholders of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and that the lease was not properly ratified by the necessary three-fifths of the directors and stockholders, it is further averred that the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and that the lease was not properly ratified by the necessary three-fifths of the directors and stockholders, it is further averred that the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company does not in law or fact still exist, as the directors only meet to declare a dividend when the rental is paid. The companiant declares that the directors of the company have not been called upon is bring the suit because no remedy could be obtained through them, and he does not think that a return of the property to the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, would turnish any relief, as it would be administered by them adversely to the interests of the stockholders ofter than the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Union Telegraph Company.

Upon this compaint all, Bill prays the Court that the defendants may be restrained from dispecting of the property acquired time the lease or from making any new lease or conveyance of it, that the lease may be decreed to be null and void, that it may be decreed that the Western Union had no right to execute the lease or transfer the property, that it may be decreed that the Western Union had no right to receive the property and now holds it only in trust, that it may be decreed that the Western Union had no right to receive the property and anow holds it only in trust, that it may be decreed that the Western Union had no right to receive the property and anow holds it only in trust, that it may be decreed that the Western Union had no right to receive the property and anow holds it only in trust, that it may be decreed that the decreed that the decreed that the decreed that the

companion and Careaca A counsel.

Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court granted yesterday upon the filing of the bill of complaint an order requiring the defendants to show cause why the injunction saked for should not be granted and why relief should not be given. The order is made returnable on January 11. The defendants in the meantime are restrained from transferring or encumbering the property or executing any new sale or least.

Dr. Green, in conversation with a Thirties reporter, said yesterday: "The proposition to lease the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company came to the Western Union from the former, and the lease was a matter of liscussion for months before it was concluded. The Stock Company had been paying an annual dividend of mercial news to examings, some as a second meters which subscribers. This business had been made very probable by large concessions from the Western Union in the rates of toll charged for its transmission below the prices fixed in a written agreement between the two companies. These concessions were made by verbal arrangement and with an understanding that they were not to affect the rights of either party under the written agreement and that it was to terminate on reasonable notice. In the spring of 1881 the Western Union decided to give notice to the Gold and Stock Company that the verbal arrangement which we called the 'share agency' should be terminated and the written contract enforced. The management of the Gold and Stock Company at once saw that the payment of contract rates would absorb all the profits on the terminated inews business by reason of the great amount of news they had contracted to furnish. The form of concession in rates was to take one-half of all the receipts of the Gold and Stock Company, seeing that they would have no more tolls to pay if they doubled the work of the wires, contracted for a very large increase in the service. This the Western Union considered a gross abuse of its tolls to pay if they doubled the work of the wire tracted for a very large increase in the service, the Western Union considered a gross abuse agreement to take one-half of the revenue for it since it called for two or three times as much work out any increase in pay, and hence the notice minate the share agency plan and revert to co

offit any mercase in pay and revert to contract rates.

"This induced the large stockholders of the Gold and Stock Company to propose a lease to the Western Union, and the subject was under consideration and discussion at least four or five months before it was concluded. The lease went into effect last January. Under it the Western Union guaranteed the interest and principal on the Gold and Stock bonds and an annual dividend of 6 per cent on its stock for interty-nine years. I thuk this a very fair contract and equitable to both parties, and I never knew a telegraph lease to be made where there was so little dissent on the part of the stock-holders. We sent out the contract and secured the assent not only of three-fifths of the persons in interest, as the statute directs, but of three-fifths outside the Western Union. The stock which was in the creasury of the company was distributed as a dividend and increased the holding of the Western Union to a little over \$81,900,000, which is still short of two-fifths of the entire capital stock of the company. As for Mr. Bill, he has ratified the lease, I should think, by drawing his rentals without protest and receipting for them. Once before a soit of this kind was begun, but we bought the man's stock and that ended it."

MANHATTAN BEACH COMPANY'S LANDS.

Senator Browning, of the Senate Committee on Villages, yesterday continued the investigation into the sale of public lands in the town of Gravesend. J. A. Bowman testified that he began the purchase of lands for Austin Corbin in 1873. He had no remembrance that any tenants had been given money for the surrender of easeholds. He bought of anybody, including a great number of the beirs of estates. Some of the properties he found were owned by as many as from ten to 250 heirs. He thought that he had paid 1,000 heirs an average of \$15 each. Great diversity of valuations existed among them. He declared that as far as he could ascertain or judge from official maps and other documents, the town of Gravesend had no right or title to any of the lots he had purchased. Since 1345 the town had collected rents for the land, although a great many of the heirs had contested its right to do so. In answer to a question of Senator Browning the witness said that the militia would have to be called out to en force any claim against this land which might be allowed by the courts. He questioned whether it was worth while to try to enforce any right. He said that there were men on Coney Island who never owned a cent's worth of property, who had more to say about it

han the heirs.

Subsequently Mr. Bowman was recalled, and he promeed a map of thirty nine lots, which he had purchased or Mr. Corbin, which is part of the property now held or Mr. Corbin, which is part of the property now held. dueed a map of thirty sine lots, which is had purchased for Mr. Corbin, which is part of the property now neld by the Manhattan Beach Company. The lots were described as being on the cast end of Coney Island and extended 10 are inlet which once separated Coney and Barren Islands. This fallet has since disappeared, owing to an accountation of sand around the wieck of a sunken vessel. Andrew R. Culver, president of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railcoad Company, was the next witness. He said that his company had had no dealings with the town of Gravesend, but had acquired the land which they hold on Coney Island by right of ceminent domain, having purchased it from the Van Sickles estate, in the possession of which the had been for a century. The land had been previously rented by the town of Gravesend to Mr. Voorliees for \$75 a year, the town assuming to collect the reut because no one close controlled the property. He had been obliged to hunt up the heirs when he made the purchase. At that time the land was comparatively worthess, the place where the music-stand was now situated being five or six feet unde

ANOTHER TELE GRAPH SUIT. | water. The property of Paul Bauer, William Vanderveer, the Grand Union Hotel, and Thompson & Bennett's Hotel were all leased from the town of Gravesend. The committee will meet again next Monday at 2 p. m.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

LEGISLATORS IN NEW-YORK.

GOSSIP ABOUT THE COMMITTEES AND THE SPEAKER. A considerable number of the members of the Legislature are now in the city, attracted here by the presence of Speaker Chapin, from whom they are seeking good positions on the committees. Apparently the corrupt element in the Democratic party is not well pleased with the election of Mr. Chapin, as he is being denounced because he appointed the Committee on Contested Seats so promptly and did not make it up of nembers of his own party, who would make a partisan report regardless of the facts and testimony. These men, who can see no fairness in anything that is not partisan, shake their heads ominously when the Speaker is referred to, and express their fears that he is "no

The Tammany contingent at Albany is not well pleased, either, with the outlook. Spinola and Grady, who failed to appreciate fully the work which the Tilden machine did for Chapla immediately after the election, have beer roundly berated by John Kelly and other Tam many statesmen for throwing the Tammany vote against Mr. Chapin, so long as he was fairly certain of being nomicated without it. The result is that Tammany ha no claim upon Mr. Chaplin for for good committee posi-tions, and though Spinola has requested the charman-ship of the Railroad or Insurance Committee, he has privately expressed his opinion in unfavorable terms of

Mr. Chapin's probable action.

Tammany men recall with horror the fact that Daulel . Lamoni, who was made private secretary to Governor Cleveland against their remonstrance, came to this city shortly before the session of the Legislature began, and

committee of one from each Assomoly District was appointed to agree upon permanent officers. After a recess of half an hear the contailties presented the following list: Precalent, William Saner; secretaries, Joel O.
Stevets, Thomas V. Gilroy and Sidney G. Cowan; treasinger, John J. Gorman; there was also one vice presided from each of the twenty-four Assemby Districts. The nominess were elected. A committee consisting of John Keily and John B.
Heskin was appointed to consinct the new president to
the chair. Mr. saner returned has the elected. opmilitee of one from each Assembly District was ap-Haskin was appointed to conside the new president to the chair. Mr. succerreturned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and promised to preside imparita-ly over the deliberations of the committee. A resolution was adopted that the various Assembly District organi-

OPPOSING HARBOR MASTER SIMPSON. The VIth Assembly District Association held its regular monthly meeting last evening at No. 80 Clinton et., John Sungson presiding. Permission was granted to Patrick H. Clark to read a document, compiled y what is known as the Snyder faction, wherein a pro test was made against the assumption of Mr. Simpson to test was made against the assumption of Mr. Simpson to get as president. Objections were made against the transaction of any business on his part, until the Central Committee should decide the contest growing out of the last primary election held by the association, and should declare who were its proper officers. Mr. Clark moved an adjournment until the decision of the Central Committee Should have feen given. The motion was lost. Michael Fay, an election inspector, said that he did not the Mr. Standard and Standard Response to the Committee Should have feen given. The motion was lost. sign Mr. Shapson's credentish, because he thought that the election was a frame. At the conclusion of the dis-pute, the standing committees were amounteed for the one using year and resulting business was transacted.

WORK BEFORE THE MAYOR.

"Mayor Edson said yesterday that he would send to the Aldermen on Tuesday next the names of persons to fill the vacancies in the various departments of the city government. These are as follows: A Police Commissioner in the place of Sidney P. Nichols; two Park Commissioners in the places of Smith E. Lane and Charles F. MacLean; and two Police Justices in the places of Butler H. Richy and Marcus Otterbourg. Who the nominees will be cannot be learned as yet. Tammany Hall claims the Police Commissioners, and a Police Justice. There is a strong pressure being exected by the Tammany leaders to secure the renomination of Sidney P. Nichols. It is doubtful whether Park Commissioner Lane can secure a very strong backing, as it is felt that a new man would be more useful. For the position of Police Justice there is a division among the Tammany men. Ex-Coroner Kichard Croker, John Kelly's right hand man in the XVIIIth Assembly District for several years past, is working Assembly District for several years past, is working very hard for the nomination, and his friends say that Mr. Kelly favors him. This is not certain. Mr. Croker is in many respects an objectionable caudidate, and it is not believed that Mr. Kelly will weaken his influence with the new Mayor by maken weaken his influence with the new Mayor by making strenuous efforts to secure Croker's nomination. Ex-Potice Justice P. G. Duffy thinks that he has the cost claims for the position, as he was left out in the cold by the combination among the Aldermen to secure various appointments in December, 1880. The County Democracy claim a Park Commissioner and a Police Justice. A strong effort is being made by the friends of Park Commissioner MacLean to secure his renomination. No other prominent candidate for the position is mentioned. The candidate of the leaders of the County Democracy for one of the Police Justiceships is Thomas Costigan, supervisor of The City Record. He is a lawyer, having received a diploma, although he does not practise pervisor of The City Record. He is a lawyer, having received a diploma, although he does not principle his profession. He is popular in his organization. A a deputation, consisting of Commissioner Thompson of the Department of Public Works, Excise Commissioner Mitchell and Police Justice Power, representing the County Democracy, called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon and had a long conference with him on the subject of the nomination. conference with him on the subject of the nomina-tions. They had scarcely taken their departure, when John Keily entered the Mayor's office, pre-sumably on the same errand, and had likewise a long interview with the Mayor.

It is now settled that Police Justice Gardner's term does not expire until the end of the present year. This is the opinion of the Corporation Coun-sel after examining the law on the subject.

TARIFF REVISION.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST. THE LIST FINALLY COMPLETED BY THE WAYS AND

MEANS COMMITTEE. Washington, Jan. 5.-The Ways and Means Committee worked all day upon the free list of the Tariff Commission's report. Quinia and cin-chonidig, sulphate of and salts of, were struck out and a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem recommended. Lemon juice and lime juice were structiout and a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem recommended. The other articles struck off were put upon the tariff list in the class where the rate is provided for by the clause "not otherwise specified" in the general schedules to which they pertain. The articles so struck off the list were : Alazarine, natura or artificial; arseniate of aniline; black salt and black tares, colcothar, dry or oxide of fron; manganese, oxide and ore of; oxiding paste; barley, pearled, patent or hulled; old bells and bell metal; collections of antiquity specially imported and not for sale; dyeing or tanning articles not enumerated ; grease for soap stock not provided for ; macaroni and vermicelli ; magnets ; marrow, crude ; marshmallows; oil cake.

The following items were added to the free list:

Gums-Traganth and arable. Seeds-Mustard, brown and white; cardamom, cumin, carraway and coriander; crude, petroleum oil or rock oil, emery ore.

The free list, so far as considered, modified and ap-

The free list, so far as considered, modified and approved to-day, is as follows:

Lécrice root, unground; mace, madder and murjeet or Indian madder, ground or prepared and extracts of mains, myrobolan, orchil er orchil liquid, nutnegs, nux voinica, attar of roses, salacine.

Ols—Almond, expressed or essential; amber, crude and rectified ambergris; anise or anise seed; aniline, crude: aspic, or spike layender; bergamot, cajepet, carraway, cassia and clunamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella, or lemon grass; civet, feunel, jasmine, or justinine, pixlaudium, juniper, layender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli, or crangenower, orange, palm and occount; pepper, unground, of all kinds; plineate, unground, poppy; rosemary or anthosa, sesame or sesame seed, or

for the use of the United States, provided that the price of the same did not include the duty.

Bamboo reeds, no further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking-sticks or canes, or for sticks for universities, parasols or suitables bamboo unimanufactured. Barrels of American manufacture, exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may presente, and without requiring the filling of a declaration at time of export of finent to return the same campy.

Barrels, boxes and grain bags, the manufacture of the United States, when exported filled with American

dopied that the various Assembly Postric organi-as select fifteen members as delegates to the Com-cor Organization, which will used on January 15, to p. in. for permanent orcasization.

Committee on Contested Scats, Coroner Mortin mat, reported that the delegation from the Vich-ic, besided by Walliam trougheson, should be de-i entitled to some. This was adopted. John it, in made a short speech congratuating the organi-on its good condition, and predicting success in state.

cut, including glaziers' diamonos; diamond dust or bore, eggs, emery ore, ceparto or spansa grass and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper, fans, common pains leaf, farina, fasmon plates, engraved on steel or on wood, colored or plan; felt, addreste, for sheething vessels; ibbrion in all forms; firewood, ibsi, fresh, for inumeniate consumption; has for balt; flint, flants and ground filmistones; fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation; finits, green, ripe or dried, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; furs undressed, fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner; glass, broken pieces and old glass which cannot be cut for use and fit only to be remanufactured; glass plate or disks or unwrought for use in the manufacture of optical instruments; grat skins, raw, gold beaters; moulds and gold beaters' skins, gold size, gunny bags and gunny cloth, old or refuse, fit only for remanufacturing.

Gut and warm gut manufactured, or unmanufactured, for whip and other cord; guts, saled; gutta percha, crade; har, horse or cattle, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act; of hogs, curied for beds and mattresses, and not lit for bristles; hide rope, index raw or uncured, whether dry, salted or pickled, and skins, except sheep skins with the wool on, Angora stones, hop roots for cultivation, iee, India rubber, crude and mitk of India malacca joints not further manufactured; asses skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses skins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; josa stolk or joss igni; jink, old, not otherwise provided for; ava, unmanufactured iffenous and life-saving apparatus, specially unported by solicides incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life; ithographic stones not engraved, loadstones, logs and round unmanufactured into suitable lengths for the manufacture of interovened to have, unmanufactured into suitable lengths for p and all other articles the produce of such takeries, olives, green or prepared, orange and iemon peal, not preserved, candied or otherwise prepared; ores of gold and sliver, paim nuts and paim nut kernels.

A BILL IN OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSED LEASE-A REPORT FROM THE VEST SUB-COMMITTEF. Washington, Jan. 5.-On September 1 the

THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Acting Secretary of the Interior, M. D. Joseyu, agreed to lease to Carroll T. Hobart, of Fargo, Dakota Territory, and Henry F. Douglass, of Fort Yates, Dakota Territory, 4,440 acres within the Yellowstone National Park for hotel purposes. Rafus Hatch, of New-York, subsequently joined the lessees, and a lease was drawn ready for signature to carry out the purpose of the agreement on December 7 the Scuate, at the instance of Mr. Vestinstructed the Scretary of the Interior to furnish the Schale with copies of the agreement and proposed lease, which were to grant certain exclusive privileges to the iessees. The matter

was then referred to the Committee on Territories with instructions to investigate the subject, and, after a number of hearings by a sub-committee, at which those interested were represented, the committee came to the conclusion that the Interior Department had transcended its authority in sking the agreement, and agreed to report a bill clearly defining the duty of the Department, and agreed to report a bill clearly defining the duty of the Department, and also extending the area of the Park to the east to a line north and south through Cedar Mountain and south-ward to the 44th parallel of north latitude, an addition of about 3,344 square miles to the Park, the whole area of which would be 6,644 square miles. The chief provi-

sions of the bill are as follows:

All of the territory embraced within the Park, as so extended and increased, shall be reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale, and shall be set apart as a public park under the control of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make rules for the pro-tection of the Park and cause all trespassers to be removed therefrom. The Secretary of War shall use troops to prevent intruders from entering the Park with the object of destroying its game. The killing, wounding or capturing of game and of singing birds, and the taking of fish

and of singing birds, and the taking of fish in any other way than by hook and line are prohibited under a penalty of fine or imprisonment, or both, for violation. Any company is punishable for the transportation of dead game.

The Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion, grant leases for terms not exceeding ten years of small parcels of ground within the Park, but no more ground shall be so leased than is necessary for the hotels or storebouses necessary to the accommodation of visitors, and for gardening or grazing land in connection with such hotels; but no exclusive privilege or monopoly of any kind shall be granted to any person or company, or corporation, for any purpose within the Park; nor shall any lease or contract be made which in any degree or manner interferce with or prevents the free and unrestricted access of the public to all portions of the Park. The laws of Montana are made to cover the Park. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint a superintendent at an according and ten Scoretary of the Interior is authorized to appoint a superintendent at an annual salary of \$2,000 and ten assistants at \$900 cach, who are given the authority of deputy marshals within the Park.

Accompanying the bill is a report prepared by the sub-

Tammany ment recal with shorter the fact that of Montey Circuit and authorities, come to this office of the control of the facilitation with that of the control of the fact of the control of the fact of the fac

should call up the bill for action at the earliest opportunity. The extension of the limits of the Park was recom-mended by the committee on the suggestion of General

A NEW SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL.

duty, under such rules and regulations as shall be preactified by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the provisions of this section shall apply to and tochide shooks
when returned as barrels of boxes as aforesaid; bed
reathers and downs and feather beds; birds, stuffed;
birds, singing and other, and land and water fewis; bismath; bladders, crade, and all integuments of
animals not specially enumerated or provided for in
this set; bologia sausages; botting cloths; books which
shall have been printed and manufactured more than
ten years at the date of importation; books, maps and
charts imported by authority or for use of the United
States, or for the use of the Library of Congross, when the duty shalloot have been
mented in the contract or price paid;
books, maps and charts, specially imported, not more
than two copies in any one involee, in good faith, for the
use of any society incorporated or established for
philosophical, literary or religious purposes, or for the
uncouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States; books, professional, of persons
arriving in the United States; owoks, nonschola effects
or libraries or parts of libraries in use of persons or
hamiles from foreign countries, if used abroad by them
not less than one year, and not intended for any other
person or persons, not for sate; nooks published by any
government; breech, in blocks or sinbs; brine;
firazii potodes for spectacles, and pebbles for spectacles,
rough; bulllon, god and silver; Burgundy pitch;
burr stone, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured and not
been duply in milistones; catomets of coins, medals, and
all other collections of antiquities not intended tor sale;
castor or castoreum; catgut strings or gut cord for
musical instruments, eatgut strings or gut cord for
musical instruments, eatgut or who per, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- D. C. Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins University of Balatmore, was yesterday elected president of the Science Company, a corporation just established to publish a first-class illustrated weekly scientific Journal to be called Science. The of the telephone, who is the promoter and chief it and al backer of the new enterprise. The editor is to be Samuel H. Sensider, a graduate of Williams Cologe and the late Assistant Librarian of Harvard University. The publisher is to be Moses King, of Cambridge. In shape and sayle the paper will be very much like Nature, published in London.

PIG IRON MEN ORGANIZING.

WISHING TO ENLIGHTEN THE PUBLIC AND GIVE

CONGRESS POINTS. A meeting of pig-iron manufacturers was held yesterday with closed doors in a room of the Iron and Metal Exchange, at No. 69 William-st. There were over eighty "stacks" or furnaces represented by the following persons: B. G. Clark, Samuel Thomas, of the Thomas Iron Company; George T. Barnes, of the Crane Iron Company; W. W. Van Voorlis, of the Manhattan Iron Company; H. H. Ad-ams, of the Coleraine and Montana Iron Companies; all other collections of attiquities not intended for sale; castor or eastoreum; catgut sirings or gut cord for musical instruments, catgut or whip gut, unmanufactured; coal, amaracite; coal, stores of American vascif, but none shall be unnoaded; cobalt, ore of, as arsents; cocoa or cacao, crade and flore, leaves and shells of; coffee; coins, gold, silver and copper; coir and coir yarn; copper, old, taken from the bottom of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports; copper, when imported for the United States mint; coral, marine, mmanufactured; cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured; cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured; cutted ab bone, diamonds, rough or uncert, including glaziers diamonds; diamond dust or bor; esgs, emery ore, esparto or spanisa grass and other Voorlis, of the Manhattan Iron Company; H. H. Adams, of the Coleraine and Montana Iron Companies; J. P. Pardee, of the Musconstong and Secancus Iron Companies; H. S. Eckert, of the Topton and Henry Clay Furnaces; E. Watts, of the Vesta and Marietta Furnaces; J. T. Andenried, of the Macangi and Shenandoah Iron Companies; J. B. Brindsmaid, of the Poughkeepsie Iron Company; Mr. Cook, of the West Point Iron Company; W. H. Ainey, of the Lehigh and Cepley Iron Companies; G-sorge W. Stetson, of the Quinnimont, Port Oram and Warren Furnaces; A. W. Humphreys, of the Sterling Iron and Railway Company; G. H. Rathbone, of the Emira Iron and Steel Company; J. Fegely, of the Wai wick Iron Company; W. A. Inghain, of the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company; W. J. Taylor, of the Cedar Point Iron Company; Mr. Cobb, of the Briar Hill Iron Company, and J. W. Pullman, of the Andover Iron and Coal Company; H. S. Eckert was elected president and G. W. Stetson secretary, and a committee was appointed to represent the interests of the meeting with a view of forming a permanent organization. Before the meeting was adjourned, the committee made a report recommending such an organization to be composed of the manufacturers of pig-iron for sale in the open market, east of the Allegbany Mountains, to be known as "The Eastern Pig-Iron Association," the principal object of the association being the mutual protection of the interests common to members in matters pertaining to legislation by Congress.

A member of the association and to a reporter of The Tribung after the meeting: "Nearly all the men engaged in the formation of this association men angaged in the formation of this association

pertaining to legislation by Congress.

A member of the association said to a reporter of The Tribung after the meeting: "Nearly all the men engaged in the formation of this association are from Pennsylvania, and the number present represents a fair proportion of the pig iron manufacturers east of the Alleghanies. We excluded the press because we are afraid of the New-York papers. They are all more or less opposed to protection and so it was decided to give such an account as the secretary deemed best. It is the first time an attempt has been made to influence Congress in behalf of the pig-iron trade. The steel manufacturers have spent thousands of dollars in smallar organizations and have reaped enormous profits by so doing. The trouble with the public is, they do not understand our trade. We now propose to enlighten them and especially to give Congress a few points on the tariff question so far as it relates to our industry. The permanent organization will be effected as soon as possible and a committee will then be appointed to go to Washington some time this winter, and express our views before the proper committees. Several men who were unable to attend the meeting to-day sent letters expressing shelf sympathy with us."

OPPOSED TO THE PENAL CODE.

A meeting of citizens was held last evening at Grand Central Hall, No. 422 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to protest against the sections of the new Penal Code relating to Sanday. About sixty persons, mostly confectionary, eigar and is-cream dealers were present. Earli Zollinger called them to order, and George Blauvelt was made chairman. A polition was read, setting forth that the new Penal Code contained many obsolete laws, un-